

Editorial Articles.

FROM THE DAILY P. O. A.

THE contract terms of service of a number of our Portuguese immigrants will expire within a very short time from the present date. It would be as instructive as it would be interesting could we obtain information as to what these people are going to do when they thus become free to choose their own courses. Some of them will no doubt renew their contracts for a term, and many perhaps will continue to work as laborers on our plantations, and elsewhere, without entering into any agreements. From such information, however, as we have been able to obtain, we are led to believe that a great many of them will not continue to work as laborers in this country, and that a considerable number will go away to the United States, either with the view of settling there as agriculturalists or in some trade or business, or in the hope of getting better wages there than here. How many may have this course in view we cannot tell, but we have positive assurance in regard to some of them.

It is not pleasant to hear that people who have been brought here at much expense to the State, are thus ready to leave. True the male immigrants have, by their labor, refunded the bare cost of their passages to the planters who had previously reimbursed the Government. But after making allowance for this return it still remains true that Portuguese immigration has cost the country a large sum. This no one grudges; but when we hear that these people are going away, we feel that the more important of the objects the State had in view, when incurring this expense, is not being secured. The reasons too which are alleged for this desertion of the country which gave them a helping hand to raise their condition in life, are not reassuring. With one here and there, a question of climate, or of desire to be near relatives, may be the predisposing cause. But with the majority it is the lack of opportunity for settling on the land on their own account as small cultivators and herdsmen that leads them to seek a new field for their enterprise. They feel too, and openly say, that they find themselves crowded out by Chinese, and that as these people are continually coming into the country in large numbers, they do not consider the prospect for the future at all inviting.

These facts are worthy of being carefully pondered over by all who have anything at stake in this country. Both these causes which are driving those who ought to become permanent and most useful settlers away from the land, can be modified very much by wise legislation and sound administration. If a resolute front is put on, the Chinese invasion can be entirely put a stop to, and the immigration of Chinese laborers, if permitted at all, brought completely under the control of the Government. Land too, can be found to be let, or sold, in small holdings, if some one will but make the subject his hobby, and will not rest until he has carried his point. Possibly there may, in the first instance, be a loss to the State upon the transaction, but that ought to be no hindrance, when proper consideration is given to the benefit of retaining here, as permanent residents, men who have already become acclimatized to the country, and accustomed to its ways, whose industry and thrift make them desirable as settlers, and whose special capabilities make them exactly the people most wanted in a country where the food supply is so short of the requirements of the population.

OUR daily contemporary announced that from the 1st inst. it would appear as an evening journal, and in doing so, indulges in some very just remarks as to the meagre support accorded to daily newspapers in this city. A personal prejudice, coupled with strong political feeling, had something to do with this so far as the ADVERTISER is concerned whilst it was known to be the property of the Premier. Nothing of the sort can be adduced as a reason for niggardly support to the *Bulletin* which through the larger part of its career ran a thoroughly independent course, and has

since sided with the party that is in opposition to the Government. Yet the *Bulletin* as much as the ADVERTISER, has experienced the proverbial difficulty of moving the Honolulu public out of any old groove. For instance the principal method adopted of advertising auction sales is still the same as it was when no daily paper existed. A placard is posted in some thirty or forty places in town, which only one in a hundred of those who pass by stops to read. There was a reason for this when from Saturday to Wednesday and from Wednesday to Saturday, no paper was issued in the town. The old habit is kept to, still simply because it is an old habit, notwithstanding the fact that this is actually a waste of money. Then again, almost all important legal notices are confined to one of the weekly papers. We do not grudge the paper in question the patronage it thus receives, but we unhesitatingly claim that whilst two daily papers are published in this town, it is a wrong to the persons interested that important legal notices should be kept out of them. No one who reads the other papers from day to day, will voluntarily refer to weeklies except to read their original articles and their extracts of general literature. Therefore, for town readers—the largest and most important part of the circle to whom they are addressed—the seclusion of important advertisements in a weekly paper, is a decidedly unbusiness-like proceeding, and calculated to defeat the end for which advertising certain things is made mandatory by Statute. Moreover, as we had occasion recently to point out in our articles on the Bankruptcy Law of the country, it often leads to considerable delay in proceedings. An order that must be advertised three consecutive weeks misses the selected paper by a day, and a delay of a week ensues. There is a certain advantage in selecting one paper as a receptacle for all statutory legal notices, and to reach country readers this must be a weekly paper. But, so long as daily papers exist, at least one insertion of any such notice ought to be in one or other of them. We can safely say that this is the only town in Christendom in which a weekly paper would be chosen in preference to a daily for the insertion of any advertisement not meant solely for country readers. We have dwelt upon this particular instance at length because it is an illustrative one, and its effects have been forcibly brought under our notice during recent proceedings in bankruptcy. But it is only one of many illustrations that might have been selected, of how long things will run here in an old groove even to the loss and detriment of those who cling to the time-worn habit. For our own part we have shown our readiness to spare no expense to make the ADVERTISER as good and useful a paper as the support of the public will allow, to render it useful to the business man and interesting and instructive as a family journal. For such response as we have received from the public we are grateful and we shall endeavor to show our gratitude by constant improvements. But we have had reason to feel that the benefits which a daily journal confers are still but slackly appreciated in Honolulu, and that the "old groove" is found very hard to get out of by those who should be our most liberal supporters.

It is a source of gratification to know that there is every possibility of the two telephone companies amalgamating. The Bell Telephone Co. has worked satisfactorily so far and it is hoped that the proposed conditions for amalgamation will be fairly discussed and that all prejudice and personal feeling will be laid aside. At present the differences between the two Companies may be said to be nil, or of so trivial a character that no doubt a compromise can be easily effected. The want of a quorum at the meeting called for yesterday morning is only in keeping with the apathy shown by the majority of the residents in this city in matters of a public nature. They invariably require to be aroused by some public spirited person to the necessity of either their personal attendance or their proxy placed in the hands of some one who will attend. Such a course was adopted yesterday afternoon and there will be no necessity of a further adjournment for want of a quorum. Ten o'clock is the hour

appointed to assemble and for all who can attend in person it would be preferable to sending their proxy.

A MEDICAL gentleman who was recently requested by the Government of New Zealand to report on the sanitary condition of some of the districts chiefly inhabited by the natives, has made a series of recommendations which look as if he had taken a hint or two from Hawaii. His scheme, however, is much more thorough than anything that has been yet attempted here, or even amongst the most advanced nations of earth. It is thus described in one of the New Zealand papers: "He recommends that the laws of health should be made a compulsory branch of instruction in native schools; that explanatory papers in Maori on infectious and contagious diseases should be circulated amongst teachers and chiefs; that a prize be offered yearly for the best-drained and most cleanly *kainga* or village, the best built, most roomy, and most cleanly *whare*, and for new *kaingas* on healthy sites, and also for the cleanest child at school; that ordinary sanitary laws should with prudence be enforced against the Maoris; that a board of health for each *kainga* be nominated or elected, and a Maori sanitary inspector appointed; or in default of these latter provisions, that the work mentioned should be done by the R. M.; and that a building to serve as a hospital should be erected in every village, half a mile from any *whare*." Notwithstanding the magnitude of these proposals, they appear to have met much with public favor. Whilst it may be doubted whether even the wealthy colony of New Zealand will venture upon all the expenditure which a full compliance with the recommendations would entail, it is evident that many of them might very well be carried out, not only there, but here. The idea of making the simpler laws of health part of the school course for all native children, is a very good one, and might wisely be adopted in schools for every race.

The *Hawaiian Monthly* for April is up to the usual standard of that well conducted magazine. The first article, entitled "The Germ theory of Communicable Diseases" from the pen of Dr. Chas. T. Rodgers, contains much that is interesting and instructive. The XII and XIII chapters or "The five dollar gold piece" are presented, and an intimation that the story will be concluded in the next number. "A Mother's Love" is expounded in six well written verses of poetry. Professor W. D. Alexander furnishes an article on the "Overthrow of the ancient tabu system in the Hawaiian Islands." To those unacquainted with the oppressive nature of the ancient system of Tabu, this will prove especially interesting. The "Property rights of Married Women" in this country are openly commented upon by the editor. Amongst the editorial comments we are pleased to find the following: "We are not always able to agree with the editorial utterances of the ADVERTISER; but the recently announcement of that journal that it will oppose any further importation of Chinese, has our heartiest approval. On this point we are in full accord with our neighbor. This Chinese coolie business has been carried far enough and much too far already. Having made this brief profession of our faith, we leave this subject for the present. We shall have more to say about it in the future."

The following lines by one of our local poets, we take the liberty to reproduce in full :—

A gentle maiden full of grace,
Descended from an ancient race, 6
To thee I sing on this bright day,
Which dawns for thee so blithe and gay.
A nation's hope, a people's pride,
Than whom I know of none beside,
Whose star will shine with clearer light,
Or dazzle from a greater height.
Should heaven sustain thee in its hand,
And save and guard thee for this land;
But now thy pleasant youth, I sing,
To thee I naught but joy would bring,
Amidst the grove of tropic trees,
Thy rest disturbed but by the breeze
That perfume-laden fans thy cheek,
And stirs thy hair with playful freak.
Thy youth is spent—no care hast thou,
No lasting frown upon thy brow.
A tender father's watchful eye,
A loving mother ever nigh,
A friend so priceless at thy side,
And heaven above—can ill betide?
Can aught but lovely peace be thine?

Or make thy youth's bright sun decline?
Oh, may our Father still outpour
His bounteous blessings more and more:
Oh, may His love for thee abound,
And thine for Him be ever found,
Supremest in thy breast.

EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1884.

By the courtesy of His Excellency the Minister of Finance, we are enabled to place before our readers at this early date, the tables of the principal domestic exports for the first quarter of the current year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1883. They show an increased export of Sugar, Paddy, Bananas, Wool and Betel Leaves; a decrease of Molasses, Rice, Coffee, Goat Skins, Hides, Calfskins, Tallow and Sheepskins, with a total increase in value of \$225,090 13. This large increase in value for the quarter compares favorably with the decrease of \$70,783 in the year 1883 as compared with the year 1882. During the past month, sugar came forward in large quantities, and with the facilities that are now offered by the Oceanic S. S. Co. it was as quickly exported to the coast. Great credit is due to Colonel W. F. Allen, and his staff of officials for issuing the statistics so promptly, and they deserve the thanks of the community. This list does not include the cargo of the S. S. Alameda which was valued at \$208,000 00.

	Sugar	Molasses	Paddy	Rice	Coffee	Bananas	Goat Skins	Hide	Cat Skins	Yellow	Wool	Use Proct	Pos	Value
First Quarter, 1884, Honolulu.....	63,019.711	29,960	46,224	2,666,200	810	11,730	4.25	1,458	47	62	60,681	157	1,783	\$ 2,112,207.18
First Quarter, 1885, Honolulu.....	4,111.733				100									50,978.14
First Quarter, 1884, Hilo.....	6.4.47							91		5				48,638.27
First Quarter, 1884, Haverhill 1st.....	35,875.691	29,290	46,324	2,686,200	900	11,730	4.55	5.33	61	72	60,681	157	1,750	\$ 2,408,818.60
First Quarter, 1885, Haverhill 1st.....	2,602.000	14,276			8,492	6,664	6.664	8.492	71	12,630	11,043			2,384,728.46
First Quarter, 1885, Haverhill 1st.....	7,539,602		46,224			3,074						54		225,090.15
Decrease.....	11,316					3,074						10		263
							1,127	18,304			12,630			

MEETING OF THE MUTUAL TELEPHONE CO.

The adjourned meeting of the Mutual Telephone Co. was held on Thursday, at 10 A. M. in the Armory. There were present: H. A. Widemann, Chairman, W. G. Irwin, J. H. Paty, A. J. Cartwright, A. S. Cleghorn, F. Brown, H. May, W. R. Buchanan, W. L. Green, M. Louissou, W. M. Giffard, W. P. Toler, J. M. Kapena, H. J. Nulte, S. N. Castle, A. W. Peirce, W. E. Foster, J. B. Atherton, Hy. Waterhouse, Capt. Babcock, T. H. Davies, Godfrey Rhodes, T. G. Thrum, H. J. Hart, — Sullivan, H. A. Parmelee, J. Hyman, M. Green, Gideon West, W. A. Whiting, H. J. Agnew, C. H. Judd, F. Wundenburg, N. F. Burgess, E. B. Thomas, F. Hustace, J. O. Dominis, E. A. Williams, E. H. Thacher, N. B. Emerson, P. C. Jones, E. W. Jordan, J. H. Brown, C. M. Cooke, W. Maertens, J. M. Monsarrat, C. B. Castle, W. L. Hopper, J. T. Waterhouse, Jr., S. J. Levey, S. Nott, J. Hoting, A. F. Cooke, D. Dayton, John Ena, A. Gartenburg, E. C. Rowe, W. R. Castle, W. W. Hall, J. A. Hopper, J. Nott, C. O. Berger, R. S. Smith, and A. Jaeger, (Secr-)

tary) representing 2,401 shares, including proxies.

The following is a copy of the terms and conditions submitted by the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co., for the consideration and acceptance of the Hawaiian Mutual Telephone Company, and circulated amongst the gentlemen present :

FIRST.—The Hawaiian Mutual Telephone Company shall transfer all its property and assets to the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company.

SECOND.—The Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company shall pay to the Directors of the Hawaiian Mutual Telephone Company, for the benefit of the stockholders in the last mentioned company and for the purpose of liquidating its liabilities, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

THIRD.—The Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company shall increase its capital, under its charter, to the sum of \$90,000, by the issue of new shares, and shall deliver to each stockholder in the Hawaiian Mutual Telephone Company who shall have paid up \$7.50 on each share a certificate for an equal number of shares (paid up) in the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company as each such stockholder shall hold in the Hawaiian Mutual Telephone Company.

FOURTH.—The charges for the use of telephones and other instruments now made by the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Company shall not be changed except by vote of three-fourths of all the stockholders.

FIFTH.—This agreement not to have any force or effect unless approved by meetings of the stockholders in the said companies to be duly held for that purpose.

SIXTH.—On such approval being given all proper and necessary documents to be executed for carrying out this agreement, and the Hawaiian Mutual Telephone Company to take all such steps as may be necessary to annul its charter and to disincorporate.

The Chairman called the meeting to order a few minutes after 10 o'clock. He said the matter before them was what was left undone on Wednesday, the acceptance or non-acceptance of the terms submitted to them by the Hawaiian Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. Atherton asked if there were any of the Directors of the Bell Telephone Company present to answer this question: "Was it intended by the fourth clause of the conditions that the charges shall not be changed except by vote of three-fourths of the *stockholders* as printed, or did it imply three-fourths of the *shares* held by the stockholders?"

The Chairman said the question was a simple one. There was no doubt that three-fourths of the shares was what was intended. It was not for this meeting to alter the terms submitted, but to discuss them and when finished to ratify them.

Mr. Hyman said he considered it highly necessary they vote on something they understood and not on technicalities, and by so doing run the chance of litigation in the future.

Mr. T. H. Davies said one of the objects of this Company was to prevent any increase in the rates of charges. If the present rates suited them and could be maintained, then that object is attained. There is no doubt but that what Mr. Atherton had said as to the literal meaning of clause 4, as submitted is certainly correct. He did not believe, however, that the Bell Telephone Co. meant three-fourths of the holders of 9,000 shares. It was for this company to bind themselves not to be charged more than the present rates. The fact that one shareholder in the Bell Telephone Co holds more than half the shares shows that the proposition submitted was too small. He was of opinion that if they adopted five-sixths instead of three-fourths, it would block any change. In order to effect any change it would take the whole of the Bell Telephone Co.'s shares and one-half of the Mutual Co. He therefore proposed that instead of three-fourths they insert five-sixths, and that they accept the terms of the Bell Telephone Co.

Mr. A. J. Cartwright thought that Mr. Davies overlooked one fact. Two or three capitalists might buy up the required number of shares, and control the votes as at present. The only way to accomplish this was, that to effect a change of rates the votes must be unanimous, or to bind them to the present rates for ten years.

Mr. Godfrey Rhodes agreed with Mr. Cartwright. It will effectually put a check to one or two persons controlling the company. The whole object for which this company was formed was to prevent an increase of rates. If it were not so, the object of this company was defeated.

The Chairman said there was no question about making amendments. The terms had been submitted and if there was any change to be made, it was for the other side to do so. All this meeting could do was to accept or reject the terms submitted. There you have it, (pointing to the printed conditions.)

Mr. Cartwright then proposed
That the Directors of the Mutual Co. be request-
ed to intimate that the terms offered be rejected.
Mr. Frank Brown seconded. Carried by a
large majority.

Mr. Cartwright then proposed

That they make a proposition to the Bell Telephone Co. that the present rates, viz: \$4 per month for private residences; \$5 per month for stores and offices; \$10 per month for outlying districts, shall not be increased for ten years, or, except by unanimous vote.

Mr. Brown seconded.